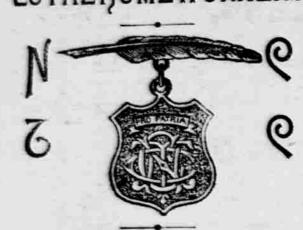
# LOYALHOMEWORKERS





CHARLES FULLER. ARTHUR A. COMBS. Arthur A. Combs, Dallison, W. Va., is the son of a 92d Ohio veteran. He is a member of the S. of V., M. E. Cherch, and West Virginia Guards; fond of drawing, books, and wood-cerving. Age, 22 years; weight, 1.6 pounds; hight, five feet five inches.

farmer by birth and a carpenter by occupation. Postal autographs exchanged. Charles Puller, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is five feet Ill inches in hight, and I years of age. He is a C. C. and C. C. G., and a private in Troop B, 4th U. S. Cav. He is foud of good reading and the C. C. giris. Would like postal au ographs and letters from all C. C. friends.

### HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Slice equal quantities of oranges and bananas in thin pieces; then prepare a mixture of one quart of wintpped cream, whites of four eggs beaten, two cups of powdered sugar, and one glass of white wine or a little fruit flavor. Mix lightly and keep cool until ready to serve. Whip half the sugar with the cream.

Fruit ices are very desirable and easily made, if one has plenty of ice. All kinds of fruits and berries are delicious frozen, but peaches are exceptionally good and easily prepared. For frozen peaches, take two quarts of peaches, mashed, pecied and sliced; sprinkle with one pound of sugar, and set away for two hours; mash fine, add a quart of cold water, and freeze the same as icecream. Canned peaches are equally good prepared

### CHEAP WHITE SOAP.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: For excellent soap, take one pound of concentrated potash and one pound of sal soda; put these into three gailens of soft water to beil until all is dissolved; then add three pounds of clear grease, and boil again from one to six hours, when it usually becomes white Keep about the same quantity of water in the ket-tle as at first. After it becomes soap add two ounces of aqua ammonia, half a pound of borax, a quarter of a pound of resin and two gallons of soft water; stir them well together. All of the above will not cost over 50 or 75 cents, and is sufficient to last an ordinary family a year. Loyally, yours-Geo. E. Beymer, 1908 South Clark street, Chicago,

#### EDITOR'S CHAT. ETIQUET OF AMUSEMENT HALLS.

There are many who deport themselves fairly well in the church or parlor who feel licensed to throw off all restraint when they enter an operahouse or an amusement hall. Look out for these people and he as unlike them as possible. Only ill-bred, ill-conditioned people have one set of manners for one place and another for another

There can be enjoyment without turmoil, pleasmre without a racket, mirth without unseemly conduct. The best rule of conduct is never to do anything to make yourself the subject of comment. When you go to a place of amusement enter quietly and seat yearself without needless ado. If you have outer wraps to remove do so at once and without turning around in your sent. Then compose yourself and walt until the curtain is rung up. If in company with friends it is permissible to converse in a low voice about things in general or scenes around you; but never make unpleasant comparisons between the hall you are in and some other that has pleased you better. Some one will be sure to hear and set you down for a prig. An inquiring glance around the hall is permissible,

provided you do not make yourself conspicuous. If there is anything to admire bestow your praises freely, but never in tones to attract attention; if there is anything to condemn wait until you are outside. Remember there are always some whose local pride is hurt when reflections are cast upon their institutions.

Remember that conversation should be carried on between nots only, unless, indeed, it is a quiet 'aside" to the friend at your elbow. Whatever you do you must shun the abominable habit of talking while the play is going on, or the song sung, or the orchestra is executing a choice number. However you may be affected you have no right to annoy others by your vulgar clamor. The writer once knew a gentleman so sensitive

to music that he said he felt like killing a woman who were a rustling silk dress to one of Theodore Thomas's concerts. She sat just behind him, and when the audience sat spell-bound under the divine whisperings of "Traumeri" the rustlings of her dress, caused by her breathing, introduced a discord into the music. If such a trifle as this can disturb the enjoyment of a music-lover for a whole concert what must be the effect of the idiotic cintter of the thoughtless and giddy frequenters of our places of amusement upon those who attend for the benefit they receive?

A few minor faults you must strenuously avoid when in attendance upon a place of amusement. You must not rustle your program or chew the corners, or read newspapers when the catertain-You must not munch candy or chew gum; above

all things you must not eat at all. Men and women

should feed at home; only the brute animals deyour as they go along. Avoid coughing and sneezing and the care of

the nose. Keep your mouth shut if your throat ticklen; press your finger upon your upper lip just below the nose if you feel like eneezing; and let that nose alone, if you have a cold, just as far as Do not lean back in your seat and yawn, if you

are not entertained; it is always your privilege to

Do not stamp with your feet, or your umbrella or cane, as a sign of applicuse. Cultivated people If you are a tobacco fiend wash out your mouth

before going into a crowded assembly; your breath may be very offensive to sensitive offactories. Do not use musk or rank perfume; they are worse than tobacco and extremely vulgar. First and last and all the time be a gentleman, a gentlewoman; then you need not fear for your de-portment; then you know the full law of true

All C. C. skeiches sent will appear in due time there being a large number on hand at present. Writers will please follow the form of these sketches

## CONVERSATION CLUB.

Eules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only to one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point, 4 Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

OUR BOLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veter-

an's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.] Edith M. Braynard, v. d., Co. A, 3d Mo., Lenora Kan ; Mrs. J. H. Pryor, 199 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; Dyson S. Bradley, Providence, R. I., same number; Annie Hamilton, Taylor Iowa; Louisa L. Davis, wife Past Department Commander B. L. Davis, Pawineket, R. I.; Sadie E. Tabor, East Providence, R. I.; Tettie Walker, v. d., 8th N. Y., Ticonderoga, N. Y.; E. M. Stanfield, Odessa, Mo.; Howard A. Crabtree, Hancock Point, Me. Desiring correspondence: Esther E. Bushey, Holmesville, O. Total, 13,480.

THE POSTAL AUTOGRAPH AGAIN. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: As the postal autograph nestion has been agitated I - ish to add a word.

r the m system either. time at of received a postal autograph from badges are requested to wear a knot of red, white and in a week or so I received a card e Postmaster at that city, asking for a better liamor, Hull's Cove, Me. Guards of the Pine Tree pron mly, and in a week or so I received a card rom the l'estmaster at that city, asking for a better address, as the person could not be found, as his manie was not in the directory. As I could give much thought, time and money to the work. Help the address given me, I asked him to return her to win for your sakes as well as for her own. It if not called for, and in about two weeks back Brother Pierce, of Richmond, Ind., is right. As

came my postal, so solled and stamped all over I hardly recognized it. So, if brother Arthur McKenzie will send me his right address he shall have my autograph yet. While I have not received answers to all I have sent, I have answered every one I have received, and will exchange with all the C. C. Loyally, yours—Clara B. Hicks, Marion, Ind.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I have been a silent member since July. I live in a Southern State, but I think I have as good a right to the liberty of our grand organization as if I lived in the North. If there were more workers in the South we would always come out victorious in our leyal work of true patriotism to the Union that we represent. I would like very much to exchange autographs and carry on correspondence with my friends of the C. C. Loyally of the C. C.-Israel Lee, Litton,

UNCLE JOHN'S HAPPY THOUGHT. It was a happy thought in Uncle John Dean, of Litchfield, Mich., to think of collecting money for the patient cripple whose needs were brought to his attention, and happily did the C. C. respond. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE only wishes there was space for the honor roll of contributors, but their

names are written in the book of gold on high. Uncle John, in his final report to the Editor, acknowledges a total of \$67.08 received; the chair and incidental expenses cost \$42, leaving a balance of \$25.08 in Uncle John's hands. The Editor has brought the case of another invalid to his attention, and if he finds it worthy, on investigation, it will be so announced.

In addition to the above Uncle John has received from Ora Annie Kost, of Adrian, Mich., a certificate of membership in the C. C. Circulating Library, which she valued at \$2.50; good for five years. A urchaser for the same may address him as above. Uncle John and his chair, assisted by his faithful wife, made the trip from Litchfield to Kalamazoo, then to Grand Junction, where they were met by Comrade Burkhead with his teams. Comrades present assisted Uncle John into the conveyance for his five miles drive into the country. At the home of Comrade Burkhead they were warmly welcomed by the wife and daughter, Katie. The next morning the young cripple, who had not been out of the house for two years and a half, was presented his chair, and C. C. happiness was dispensed all around. Returning home Uncle John and his wife visited Comrade W. S. Pardee, of Allegan, and a fine day's visit passed quickly by in the inspection of C. C. mementoes of every descrip-Then came the G.A.R. Encampment and C. C. Reunion at Ann Arbor, and Uncle John was there. For a comrade who walks in a chair he has managed of late to cover a good deal of ground; so do not expect replies to C. C. letters very soon from him, but listen to this letter of thanks: DEAR C. C. FRIENDS AND GUARDS: Allow me to thank you through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, three imes three, one and all, so kind in assisting Uncle John Dean in getting me an Invalid's wheel chair, which I find to be one of the nicest things on earth for an invalid like myself.

'Tis sweet to be remembered by friends sincere Tis sweet to be remembered by C. C. friends like

I extend my heartiest thanks to Uncle John Dean, who spent so much time and trouble in securing my chair; also, J. H. Burkhead and family. I had the pleasure of meeting Uncle John and his wife at Sister Katie Burkhead's home, and spent a most enjoyable day, that being the first time I was out of the house for 31 months. Imagine, if you can, dear C. C. friends, the joy it brought to my heart to get out in the fresh air once more; and I thank God, as well as the C. C., for I can go out now any time I like, although the chair upset with me once, and gave me a pretty hard racket for awhile. There is not money enough in Washington to buy it; so lear friends, you may know I appreciate the gift with all my heart. Success and prosperity to the C. C. Yours, Pro Patria-James U. Gilpin, Horse Shoe, late Grand Junction, Mich.

C. C. SELF-HELP CLUB. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: The Club is getting down to work in earnest. Those who have worked most assiduously for the Club in the past are more interested than ever before, and others who have never taken an active part in the work are now asking that correspondents and places on committees be assigned to them. People are beginning to have more confidence in us. As one applicant wrote: "I see you are bound to make a success of your Club. I would have joined before, but thought it would never amount to much, and would probably break up in the Spring.

The Club has now passed from the experimental stage, and its value as a factor in self-education is becoming recognized. It is desired that each member should feel an individual interest in our Club and do what he or she can to improve its usefulness and increase its membership.

Hereafter all questions of rules, methods of instruction, printing, advertising, library, etc., will be referred to the proper committees, whose reports will be published each month in our official organ. One month will be allowed for discussing and voting on each report. Since my last report a class in physiology has

been organized, with Edgar A. Planck, M. D., in charge. Arrangements are being made for a class in composition. Students have been assigned to classes as follows: Physiology, 5; shorthand, 3; Latin, 2; algebra, 2; penmanship, 1; rhetoric, 1. The Club is now represented in 22 States and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in Canada, the District of Columbia and North and South Dakota having been added to the list this month. As there still seems to be some misunderstanding regarding our method of instruction, I will explain again, using the subject commercial arithmetic as an example

Miss Mildred Baldwin is the instructor of this class. The class dues are \$3.50 per term of 20 lessons, payable in advance to the Secretary. Upon receipt of the tuition fee I will at once notify Miss Baldwin, who will send the text-book (Essentials of Business Arithmetic), with assignment of first and second lessons, recitation blanks, etc. The course is designed to be finished in 20 weeks, by studying 30 minutes each day. Recitation blanks are to be filled out from memory. They are in separate envelopes, which are not to be opened until ready to report. One or more lessons are

The teacher corrects these exercises, explains any point not fully understood, and returns with assignment of third lesson. A similar plan is persued in other classes .- W. H. Winkley, Secretary, Clearfield, Iowa.

IN INDIAN TERRITORY. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: After so long a delay, I will write one more letter to this most noble Order. I hope the brothers and sisters of the C. C. will excuse me for being so slow. If there is anything that pleases me better than reading the letters of the C. C., I do not think I could find it, there is always so much good reading in them. I hope the brothers and sisters will enjoy themselves at their Washington Reunion, as it will be impossible for me to attend. Since I last wrote I have been discharged from the Regular Army. I was serving in the southwestern part of Texas, on the Rio Grande, one of the roughest countries that the sun ever shone on. I paid a visit to old Mexico while

Doubtless some would like to hear of this supposed wild Indian country. We do not live in wigwams, as some of you think, but in nice, cosy houses, and carry on farming to a large extent. Wheat and corn are the principal products. Our place incloses about 300 acres of as fine land as there is to be had anywhere; we have about 100 acres of wheat and oats, and 50 acres of corn. We also have a flourishing Sunday school, with about 50 members, and a very good day school. speed the C. C.!—James A. Smith, late Co. H, 18th U.S., Choteau, I. T.

HOW ARE WE TO BECOME ACQUAINTED? DEAR C. C.: I heartily agree with every word that Fannie Nott says, but I am afraid that what I will write will appear antagonistic to her views. Let us not overlook the fact that there are very few of us whose communications to the C. C. ever get in print. At any rate, there are many, myself included, whose letters have never yet seemed of sufficient importance to warrant publication. How then are we to become acquainted? A friendly correspondence appears to be the next best thing to an actual acquaintance. To-day I stand without a known friend in the C. C. How am I to become acquainted at all, if I do not ask for correspond-ents? At the Grand Army Reunion to be held here in September, I suppose there will be many hundreds of the C. C. in attendance. I hope by that time to have some C. C. friends; but I ask Fannie Nott, how shall I proceed to get them?— Fred M. Bogan, 421 G street N. W., Washington,

N. T. C. C. GUARDS. George M. Wakeman, Chairman of the Benefit ittee, Missouri Division of the Guards, says: The Guards is a grand and patriotic organization

and it gives me pleasure to see so many of the sons and daughters of America interested in The Na-TIONAL TRIBUNE and enrolled in the ranks of progress and patriotism. Let every Guard do his Homer C. Miller, Quartermaster of Tennesse Guards, desires every Guard who has not done so to remit 50 cents dues at once to his address, Coldwell, Tenn. Remember, dues in time saves your credit and your officers lots of trouble.

Nina Yates, Division Commander of Missouri, reminds Missouri Guards that dues should be forwarded to A. L. Seaman, Quartermaster, 415 Odd Fellows Hall, St. Louis, without delay. Also to forward their mites to Effic M. Cherington in aid of the Andersonville Prison fund. Applicants for membership will address Delia Searcy, Ash Grove, Mo. Every Guard is requested to write the Commander saying which they would prefer, Kansas City or St. Jo, for an Interstate Reunion. Address, Lexing-

Mollie A. Robertson, National President, D. of V., writing from Headquarters, Keokuk, Iowa, writes of her great disappointment in not knewing of the lowa Reunion at Ottumwa Encampment, as she was in town, and would have taken great pleasure in meeting her C. C. friends and Guards one and all. She was on the program at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening. "And now," she says, "can we not meet at Keokuk with the Grand Army next year?

Married, April 30, Frank B. Dixon to C. Fannie Evans, both of the New Hampshire Guards, of Manchester. All the Granite State Guards unite in wishing them prosperity. So writes Annie M. Mayor, New Hampshire Guards, from Clear Lake, Iowa, and Guards from every State will re-eche I think we should not be one hasty in censuring the sentiment.

I think we should not be one hasty in censuring the sentiment.

Division Commander Delia H. Wooster invited the Maine Guards to meet in first annual Reunion than the Maine Guards the Maine Guards to meet in first annual Reunion than the Maine Guards the Maine Guards the Maine Guards the Maine Guards the Mai at Mt. Desert Ferry June 15. Members who have not

long as we can get space in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE we should not think of becoming independent. I say stay by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and give it your hearty support, and I am certain it will stay by us. Loyally—W. S. Betzer, Seward, Neb. Division Commander Nellie Hinds, of Michigan, in General Orders to Michigan Guards, utters senti-ments to which all may well take heed. Let every member of the Michigan-Division consider himself

a committee of one to secure new recruits for the Guards. Awake, Michigan C. C.'s; let us not be content to remain where we are, but let us strive to push forward, and make this year a notable one in our history. Let us remember our motto continually-progress and patriotism-and exert all the enthusiasm of our natures for the grand and noble purposes for which our Order was founded. Minnie U. Curry, Adjatant, reports a delightful Reunion of the Rhode Island Guards at the home of Eva T. Pryor, Providence, Commander Mattie Sammans presiding. The resignation of Florence G. Crossman was accepted with many regrets, and Minnie U. Curry, Chaplain, was chosen for the place. The evening was given up to dancing and social converse. The next Reunion will probably last two days, the first for business, the second for

visiting seashore resorts and sightseeing.

Division Commander W. F. Volz, of Kansas announces a Reunion at the home of Brother W. H. Mundy ("Cripple Harry"), Burlingame, Kan., on the 4th of July next, Guards expecting to be present will notify the Commander. All cordially invited. This will not be an annual Reunion unless Kansas members turn out in force. The Commander would like Guards to say when and where they want the annual Reunion.

John Brunny has resigned as Division Adjutant of Kansas; the Commander, W. F. Volz, has appointed John Cooper to fill the vacancy. Kansas Guards desiring to contribute to the Adersonville Prison fund, should send contributions to A. Maude Lohman, Wakeeny. C. C. members are urged to join the Guards. Send an application and 40 cents dues to Adjutant Cooper, Albert. Kan. Division Commander Mary L. Best, Stoneham, Mass., expresses sincere thanks for the best wishes and congratulations attending her recent election, and is glad Massachusetts Guards are devoted to

Progress and Patriotism, not only in words, but in deeds. Members of the C. C. wishing to join the Guards will send their applications to Lucie I. Best, Chairman Investigating Committee, Stoneham. Business meeting and picule of the Massachusetts Guards at Saugus, June 17. Massachusetts Guards and Guards from other States will be warmly welcomed by Past Commander Williams and Annie L. Williams, Chairman Benefit Committee, "What are our Connecticut and Maine Guards doing," inquires Commander Best, commenting upon the interesting letters in THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Annie L. Williams, Saugus, and Fannie A. Smith, Mattapan, of the Benefit Committee, or Commander Best, would be glad to hear from any of the C. C. readers in Massachusetts who are in eed of a helping hand.

Division Commander Nellie M. Hinds, of Michtgan, askes all Michigan Guards to write Josie Litzan, Charlevoix, Chairman of Flag Committee, suggesting the best means of securing money for a Division flag. Appointments are announced as fol-lows: Adjutant, H. Earl Cowdin, Rockford; Quartermaster, John B. L. Hinds, Ionia, Also the following members of committees, who are urged to enter upon active service at once: Investigating Commit--Chairman, Mary E. Hinds; Charles C. Grier, Nina Beadle, all of Ionia. Historical Committee— Chairman, Rose W. Henderson, Hadle; Emma M. Delger, Onoto; Anna W. Gogarn, Gogarnville. Benefit Comnittee—Chairman, Maggie E. Meaker, Imlay City; Minnie Sawyer, Luther; Ethel Tice, Cushing. Division Flag Committee-Chairman, Josie Litzan, Charlevoix; Herman Swift, Luther; John R. Gogarn, Gogarnville. Memorial Com-mittee-Chairman, Flora D. White, Carson City; Ida E. Sawyer, Luther; Kate M. Delger, Onoto.

## CURIOUS CORNER.

[Answers to questions will not be published within two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive conorable mention with the number of answers. Paul Jones was the great naval hero of the American Revolution. He hung out the first flag of independence and defied the mistress of the seas in her own stronghold.

The original name of the Cape of Good Hope was Stormy Cape. Gen. Robert E. Lee, referring to Stonewall Jackson rallying his men at Bull Run, said: "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall," Hence the name, "Stonewall Jackson, 1. In what year did the first steamboat ply the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers?—C. R. Rogers.

2. When and where was gunpowder invented? When utilized for practical purposes? Where first manufactured in the United States?—Joel W.

3. Who was the President of the first Provisional

BIBLE BRIGADE.

There are nine prophetic visions recorded by St. John in the Book of Revelation, including with the visions the last judgment and the new Jerusalem. It is the only prophetic book of the New Testa-

The books of the Old Testament are divided into three divisions. The first five books, or first division, comprise the law; the second division is the prophets, which are the Books of Joshua, Judges, samuel, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremish, Ezekial, and the 12 minor prophets; the third division is the Scrip-tures, under the titles of Psalms, Proverbs, Song of oon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nahemiah, and First and Secand Chronicles.

The Sermon on the Mount is the most beautifu ermon ever preached; it is the sum of all sermons.

1. Who were the first Christian writers nearest the Apostles, and how long after St. John's time did they write?-Truman Hall.

2. Upon what is Divine forgiveness based? Mary Aiden,

3. Who banished St. John to the Isle of Patmos. and why was he banished? - Marion Blair.

## His Essay on Self-Control.

[Buffalo Express.] A 13-year-old youth who attends one of the public schools not 100 miles from the Circle. and whose capacity for mischievousness seems unlimited, was detected in the act one day last week, and as a penalty was told he must write a composition on "Where and When is Self-Control Necessary?" He turned in the follow-

Self-control is needed everywhere, but is not practiced by everybody. I like to have fun in school, and certainly don't use much self-con-

I don't suppose the schoolroom is the place to have fun, but everybody says that school days are the happiest days of a person's life, and I But I am not sticking to my subject, so I will have to leave this part now.

Self-control is needed on the street, in the house, in the church, in the street cars, in a the parlor, in the grocery store, in a drygoods | either party was prevented." store, in a candy store, in a boot and shoe store, in a book store, in a crockery store, in a notion store, and in a jewelry store; at 1 o'clock, at quarter-past one, at half-past 1, at 2, at quarterpast 2, at half-past 2, at 3, at quarter-past 3, at half-past 3, at 4, at quarter-past 4, at half-past quarter-past 6 and half-past 6, at 7, at quarterpast 7 and half-past 7, at 8, at quarter-past 8, at half-past 8, at 9, at quarter-past 9, at half-past 9, at 10, at quarter-past 10, at 11, at 12 a. m. and . m. Every day in the week and twice on

to be Reprinted.

During the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill in the House last week, an amendment was adopted anthorizing and directing the Secretary of War to ascertain what number of copies of the first five volumes of the Rebellion Records is required to complete. sets of this series in the possession of libraries or persons supplied with subsequent volumes, under existing provisions of law, whether such distribution has been through the War Departcrease of appropriation.

As a similar measure has already passed the Senate, in a bill reported by the Senate Committee on Printing, the reprinting of these first five volumes of the Rebellion Records will shortly be commenced by the War Records Office.

THE INVISIBLE ARMY Of micro-organisms are among the most

minute bodies in the world. Within the past few years these microbes have been brought to view by the use of the microscope, a vast multitude that no man can number. The ravages of this mighty host are great, being the cause of four-fifths of all the diseases of the human family. They destroy more lives than war, famine, fire' murder, and shipwreck combined, and they actually abbreviate the average term of human life by taree-fourths. The old treatment of mercury and potash would, at best, only hold the symptoms of the disease in check, but in the meantime it often kills the patient, and the microbe still lives.

S.S.S renders the system untenable as a place for these germ poiskin, and the poison which he has left comes out soon after. Do not take any substitute for S.S.S., there is nothing like it in any shape. Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. Mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for June 12, 1892. peril. Let everything else give way, and he is

Subject: Daniel and the Den of Lions. Dan. 6:16-28. [One reading these notes should first carefully

studied three years, and then became an in-

17 years of age. He then interpreted Nebuch-

sindy the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as ndicated above. I. EXPLANATIONS. Daniel when about 14 years old was carried off from Jerusalem a captive to Babylon. He

> Children were rescued from the farnace. Danel was then 41 years old. Ten years later he nterpreted a second dream for Nebuchadnezzar. Thirty years pass away, and Daniel is 84 years old. Out of jealousy the native Prime Ministers lay a trap for the destruction of Daniel. They secure an order that no one shall be permitted to offer prayer to any deity save the King (who was held to be a god) for 30 days. pray to Jehovah. The penalty was death in a den of lions. Daniel was in the habit of praying to Jehovah three times every day. (6:10.) If there were ever a time when prayer was in demand it was just then, and Daniel used his

the laws of the Medes and Persians were unalterable. (6:8, 12.) Rawlinson says of said system of law: "In this two principles are inrule by which the King himself, theoretically at any rate, is bound, and which he cannot alter; the other, the inclusion under this law or rule of the irrevocability of a royal decree or promise. Both of these principles are recognized as Medo-Persic by profane writers. It was applied to Cambyses, one of the most despotic of the Persian monarchs (Herodotus, iii, 31), and Xerxes, son of Darius Hytaspes (Herodotus, i, 109-111)." Darius was the Viceroy of Cyrus. As Daniel

had been in great prominence under Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, so he became a Prime Minister under Darius. Daniel must all along have been held in great respect, and it was no wonder he was promoted.

To get idea of a den for lions we may read the description of one at Fez in Morocco: "The lions' den was a large quadrangular square) hole in the ground, divided by a partition into two chambers. This wall has a door ('mouth'), which can be opened and shut from above. The keepers of the lions-mostly Jews-throw food into the one division, and so entice lions thither; then they shut the door from above and clean the other division. The Emperor sometimes has men cast in."

writes: "In a depression four feet deep was found

lion of dark-gray granite, 10 feet long, standng over a man with outstretched arms. Here, o doubt, was the lions' den into which Daniel was thrown; and this sculptured lion, with a man beneath unharmed, was to commemorate the wonderful deliverance of the prophet." One of the famous paintings of Rubens is Daniel in the Den of Lions. It represents Daneil nude, sitting composedly among the wild beasts, his eyes raised in prayer, his hands folded across his bosom. The lions move about him. A human skull is near at hand. All of this is of course but the fancy of the artist.

We recall the fact that in the year 107 A. D., Ignatius, the Bishop of Antioch, was seized, Iragged off to Rome, and thrust into the amphitheater to face the lions. Only a few bones were left, which friends collected, carried to

Antioch and buried. Achilleus, a Roman commander, presumptuously undertook the Government in Egypt when Diocletian was Emperor. Achilleus made Alexandria his headquarters. Diocletian attacked the city, held it in siege eight months. seized on Achilleus and had him put to death by having him cast into a den of lions. Darius had the belief Daniel's God would pre-

It appears quite clear from verse 16 that vent him harm. Still the King felt very anxious. He could not sleep that night, and early as he could in the morning he went to the den. Verse |20 implies he expected to find Daniel The stone over the entrance to the den was

sealed. A writer on Eastern customs says: 'The importance attached to a seal in the East is so great that without one no document is regarded as authentic. The document, especially among the Assyrians and Babylonians, was itself often made of baked clay, scaled while it was wet, and burnt afterwards. But in many cases the seal consisted of a lump of clay, impressed with the seal, and attached to the document by strings. In a somewhat similar manner, doors of tombs, or other places intended to be closed, were sealed with lumps of clay, no- same end in view. ticed in Herodotus ii., 121." An unmentioned author writes: "The seals

were so attached to the stone, where it touched the edge of the opening to the den, that it could not be moved without their being broken, If I should die of disabilities not due to my military just as the flap of an envelope is sealed with wax. Two seals were used, so that the King might be sure that the enemies of Daniel did not open the den to hasten his death, and that they might be sure that the King did not open | military service, your wife would have title to drug-store, in the ball-room, in the kitchen, in | it to deliver him. Thus the interference of

1. Men who do wrong to others are sure, sooner or later, to meet similar fate. Lay traps for others and you are apt to get caught in them. (V. 24.) Some one wrote: "There 4, at 5, at quarter-past 5, at half-past 5, at 6, at is an Australian missile, called the boomerang, curves, and fall at last at the feet of the thrower. Sin is a kind of boomerang, which goes off into space curiously, but turns again upon its author, and with tenfold force strikes the guilty soul that launched it."

We would imagine Milton had this in mind The First Five Volumes of the War Records | when he wrote, "Like a devilish engine, back recoils upon himself," Solomon said: "He that rolleth a stone, it shall return upon him.' (Prov., 26: 27.) Shakspere said: "Let me speak to the yet unknowing world

How these things came about; so shall ye hea Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts; Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters; Of deaths put on by cunning and forc'd cause; And, in this upshot, purposes mistook Fall'n on the inventors' heads. All this can I

nent or otherwise; and the Public Printer is saying, "Bloody instructions return to plague 2. You can locate an additional hon authorized and directed to furnish, upon the requisition of the Secretary of War, the number of copies of each volume required for this length put to death within it. (Job, 5:12; purpose, which shall be used exclusively by the Ps., 75: 6, 7.) We remember the men who put | during the late war. 3. We know of no law to Secretary of War for completing such sets, pro- the three Hebrew Children into the furnace prevent your selling your land before receiving vided the same cap be done without any in- were themselves burned to death. (3:22.) The

> therein. 2. Wicked men always favolve their families in the sad consequences of evil-doing. (V. 24.) This is a very serious aspect of sin. It is sad that the innocent must suffer and often, indeed, be the greater sufferers. It will always be so while sin exists, It is not an individual their wives and children. The imprisoned dis- law? Answer. Yes. grace all who bear their names. For the sake of the good, men should keep themselves from

evil. 3. Change your purpose when you find it kept. The sealing a wrong cannot make it right. The having laws which cannot be modified is not wise. All acts are to be measured not simply by themselves, but in their relations or environments. Some margin for direction should be left to meet peculiar or unlooked-for circumstances. If on the wrong road it is folly to continue, for every step you take you get more wrong.

4. Maintain a good conscience. It is blessed to feel you are innocent when accused of any wrong. (V. 22; Cf. Acts, 24:16.) See in contrast the troubled conscience of Darius. (Vs. 14, 16. Read Gen., 42:21, 22: 1 Ki., 21:20: was, "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience." And a maxim of Benjamin Franklin was, "Keep conscience clear, then never fear." 5. Believe in God. (V. 23.) This gives confidence and stimulates courage. We have a fine house, Va., April 9, 1865? Answer, 26,000.

instance in 3:17. (Cf. 1 Cor., 16:13.) It is the lack of faith which causes men to fear. (St. Mark, 4:40.) In all dangers commit yourselves unto the hands of God and you will be safe. (1 Pet., 4: 19.) One that realizes who God is, what are his powers and resources, is Some Practical Suggestions for Our prepared for any danger or duty. Victor Hugo

gives the idea thus: "Be like the bird that, halting in her flight Awhile on boughs too slight, Feels them give way beneath her, and yet sings, Knowing that she hath wings. God is as wings to the Christian who is in any

sure to fall into the arms of God. Men often now get into lions' dens. Do not imagine you must go to Numidia to see lions. There are evil men more dangerous than brutes, because more cunning, and with greater appliances. (Ps., 10:9.) Look out for dens infested by human lions. St. Timothy under. \$8; and \$6 worth of grain. The value of the stood this. (2 Ti., 4: 17.) And David. (Ps., 22:13:57:4.)

6. Serve God continually. (V. 16.) Stability of character is an element of success. A fickle mate of the royal family. He was at that time | man is a failure. Have some grand purpose and stick to it. One must be decided and fixed. aduezzar's dream. B. C. 580, the three Hebrew | He can then be trusted. You can always find him, because you know where he is. Dr. Talmage puts this idea very well, saying-"For the lack of that element of decision of character so eminent in Daniel many men are

ruined for this world and ruined for the world

to come. A great many at 40 years of age are not settled in any respect, because they have not been able to make up their mind. Perhaps they will go west. Perhaps they will go east. They knew Daniel would not thus cease to Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they will go north. Perhaps they may go south. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they may make that investment in real estate or in railroads. Perhaps they will not. They are like a steamer that should go out of New York harbor, starting for Glasgow, and the next day should start What made matters worse was the fact that | for Havre de Grace, and the next for Charleston, and the next for Boston, and the next for Liverpool-these men on the sea of life, everlastingly tacking ship and making no headway. volved : one, the existence of a settled law or | Or they are like a man who starts to build a house in the Corinthian style and changes it to Doric, and then completes it in the louic, and is cursed by all styles of architecture." The Prophet Isaiah represents the Messiah

(Jesus) saying, "I have set my face like a flint." (Isa., 50:7; Cf. Eze., 3:8, 9.) There was no intention of turning back, but a fixed resolve to face all obstructors. Do not be Christians now and then. Do not be devout on Sundays and adjourn over for a week. Do not be Christians in your town and use liberty (license) when abroad. Daniel served God continually.

7. Have courage. A Christian need not create opposition, nor need he fear it. Shakspere, in Measure for Measure (Act iii, Scene 1), says, "Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful." The Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII, threatened two devout men, saying to them, "If you do not give up your errors I will have you tied in a bag and east into the Thames." They replied: "My Lord, we are going to Heaven, and it matters very little whether we go by land or water." We notice the courage of Daniel in the presence of | them. lions. Paxton, in Illustrations of the Scriptures from Natural Science, says of the lions: "This Dr. Newman (now M. E. Bishop), in Thrones noble animal is the most perfect model of and Palaces of Ninevel, believes he was at the | boldness and courage. He never flees from the hunters, nor is frightened by their onset. If | nating the cabbage-worm?-A SUBSCRIBER, their number force him to yield he retires | Kemp, Kaufman Co., Tex. slowly, step by step, frequently turning upon his pursuers. He has been known to attack a whole caravan; and when obliged to retire he always retires fighting, and with his face to the

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

are bold as a lion." (Ps., 28:1.)

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

1To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." Noatten tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordi narily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks.

Numerous subscribers have recently inquired as to the passage of an act making an appropriation for the issuance of artificial limbs or commutation therefor, as in those cases where a limb or commutation has fallen due within the last eight or ten months no appropriation has been available to pay the same. The appropriation has now been made, it having been embodied in the urgent deficiency bill which passed Congress on May 13, and received the signature of the President May 14, as stated in the Correspondents' column in our last issue; so that those to whom commutation or artificial limbs is now due, or has fallen due within the last eight or ten months, can at once receive the same. It is not necessary for those who already have their claims on file to write the Sur-

geon-General, as he will take all necessary action in each case as soon as possible. F. R., Dunbridge, O .- What is the object of Arbor Day, how many States observe it, and when and where did it originate? Answer. In 1874 the State Board of Agriculture of Nebraska recommended the Legislature to pass a law urging the people to observe the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor Day, and plant trees on the prairies, to the end that the forests of the country may be preserved, as at the rate timber is being used the orests of the United States are being rapidly exhausted. Since this action on the part of Nebraska 34 other States have passed similar laws with the

W. A., Hendricks, Iowa .- 1. I was married in July, 1886. If I should die by reason of disability con-tracted in service, would my wife receive a pension of \$12 per month, regardless of whether she was dependent upon her daily labor for support? 2. service, what property or income would my wife have to have to debar from receiving the \$8 per month widow's pension under the act of June 27, 1890? Answer. 1. If you should die from causes which had their origin in the line of duty in the pension under the general law, without regard to the amount of properity owned by her; but as the act of March 19, 1886, increasing the rate of pension for widows, minor children and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 per month applies only to such widows as were married prior to the pas sage of the act, and as you were married to your present wife in July, 1886, subsequent to the data of the passage of the act, she could only receive \$8 per month under the general law in case of your death from causes originating in the service. 2. which is thrown so as to describe singular | We cannot give a definite answer to this question as it depends entirely upon circumstances. If the widow should have sufficient property or income to support her without working for a living, she would not be entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890; if, on the contrary, she should be partially dependent upon her daily labor, although she might own some property, she might be en-titled. You can tell whether a widow is, to any extent, dependent upon her daily labor for support

R. H. A., Wallace, Mich .- 1. I made final proof on a homestead of 40 acres on March 4 last. When may I expect patent for the same? 2. I have a friend in Idaho who writes me that there is plenty of good Government land out there, and as 40 acres is not enough for me, can I take 120 acres more out in Idaho; and if so, will I have to cultivate and reside upon the same before obtaining title thereto 3. Can I sell my present 40 acres before obtaining the patent; and if so, what kind of title can I give? Answer, 1. Six months or more. The General Violence brings forth violence. Hence the Land Office is considerably behind with its work. the patent; but owing to the fact that the entry might be suspended or even cancelled at any time men through whose machinations Daniel was before issuance of patent, you may find it difficult put into the lions' den were themselves thrust | to effect a sale until you receive the patent,

M. P., Girard, Kan.-I am now receiving a pension of \$8 per month and have an application pend ing under the new law, and also an application for increase under the general law. If I should be allowed \$12 per month under the new law and should accept the same, could I continue to prosecute my claim under the general law, and upon its allowance at a higher rate than \$12 per month drop matter. The intemperate bring distress to my new-law pension and accept that under the old

S. S., Gaysville, Vt .- I see that you have published

statements of the changes made by the Commissioner's ruling of Dec. 4, 1891, as to deafness, but you have not published a synopsis of the changes made in the rates for hernia made by the same wrong. (V. 17.) A bad promise ought not be ruling. Will you please do so, for the benefit of numerous subscribers? Answer. The old ratings for the several kinds and degrees of hernia were as follows: Inquinal, femoral, or vential hernia, \$8 per month; inguinal hernia which does not pass brough external ring, \$4; double inguinal hernia \$12; double inguinal kernta, one of which passes through the external ring and the other does not. \$10; double inguinal hernia, neither of which passes through the external ring, \$6. The new rates, from Dec. 4, 1891, are as follows: Inguinal hernia which passes through external ring, \$10; femoral hernia, \$10; vential hernia, according to degree of disability in each case; inguinal hernis which does not pass through the external ring, \$6; double inguinal hernia, each of which passes through external ring, \$14; double inguinal hernia, sons. It changes the blood, so that to remain would be to perish, therefore the microbe escapes through the pores of the skin, and the poison which he has left. 14, 16. Read Gen., 42:21, 22; 1 Ki., 21:20; one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, and the other does not, 312; double inguinal nerma, one of which passes through the external ring, 31; double inguinal nerma, and the other does not, 312; double inguinal nerma, 31; double inguinal nerma, 31; double inguinal nerma, 32; double ing the ruling, the increase will be allowed from such date, and in all cases where a pension shall be granted for hernia from a date prior to the date of the ruling the old rate will be allowed prior and the new rate subsequent to Dec. 4, 1891.

J. F. S., Chismville, Ark.—How many men did Lee surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-

Agricultural Readers.

YEARLY COST OF A COW'S PEED. "What is the cost of feeding a cow a year with a light grain ration" was the question asked at a recent meeting of the Allegany Farmers' Club. One well-informed farmer estimated it at \$30. His feed was made as follows: Two tons of hay at \$8; pasture for the Summer, manure pays for the cost of taking care of the cows and all other expenses. He said that a cow ought to give a profit of \$20 a year. His cows paid him \$53.46 last year, which included a small allowance for the value of the calves and for feed for pigs about four months. All these accounts should be credited to the cow, but without them his cows paid him nearly \$50

Another farmer believed in feeding cattle well, and knew that it paid. He had a cow that since Dec. 5 last had brought in over \$51, and, besides, he had a calf which weighed about 400 pounds. He fed her hay and grain. His cows are eight years old and none of them show any signs of playing out, his herd looking as well as any he ever saw. Ever since he has been in the business he has fed his cows well, and if that breaks them down he would like to have his broken down in that way. The cow in question has given between five and six hundred pounds of milk, and he feeds her five or six pounds of grain a day. He has another cow which has given over 11,000 pounds of milk since last May, and she is giving a fair mess of milk now. He did not think that there was anything that injured the cows in feedingat least, he had not found it so with the Hol-

There is a good deal of practical thought in the above. It is a practical way of feeding cows, and we think that it will do no harm for some of our readers to ponder over it. We are of the opinion that if a cow is stinted in her feed she will not give the full amount of milk she is capable of giving. On the other hand, we do not think that it is good to overfeed the cow. The farmer in the above who gave his cattle a full feed gave them enough to allow them to give all the milk they were capable of giving, but he did not overfeed them. The fine point is to give them enough to fully develop their milk organs, but still not to overfeed

THE CABBAGE-WORM.

Will you please tell me how many parts of

We would not recommend the mixture of flour and Paris green under any circumstances for the extermination of the cabbage-worm. enemy." The Psalmist says, "The righteous If we used Paris green at all we would make a very weak solution, say, half a pound of the poison to 100 gallons of water. There are many other remedies which are as effective as Paris green, and not poisonous. Persian insect powder will kill them, and hot water judiciously applied has been found to be an effective remedy. Another remedy is to take two gallons of gas tar and mix it with a barrel of water. Give the worms a dose of this, and they will leave the cabbage alone. We would advise our correspondent to use some of the above remedies

and leave Paris green alone. MISSOURI'S RESOURCES. Our wheat prospects is the best we have had for years, and the crop will average 20 bushels to the acre. Our corn average will be from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. We have an abunance of fine clover, timothy, redtop and other grasses, and we have an excellent fruit belt. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and berries do well. Our streams are stocked with fish, and we have the finest college in the Missouri Valley. We have first-class schools all over the County, and there is plenty of fine water, coal, and timber here. We have the best soil in Missouri and the prettiest women and our society is the best. Land sells for \$10 to \$100 per acre.-A. H. W. SULLIVAN,

M. D., Miami, Mo.

HILLS VS. DRILLS IN POTATO CULTURE. It is usually admitted that the largest yields are obtained from potatoes planted in drills, but it is claimed that on account of the cheapness of lands, as compared with the high price of hand labor, it is more economical to plant in hills, since this method admits of cultivation both ways by horse implements, and consequently saves much in hoeing and weeding. The average of our last year's tests gave from hill-planting a yield of 96 bushels per acre; from drills, 145 bushels per acre. Of the former, 85 bushels, and of the latter, 124 were marketable. Previous experiments have resulted more decidedly in favor of the drill-planting.

For cultivation, by either method, one careful hoeing and weeding at least is necessary. One object of potato culture should be to clean the soil of all foul stuff, thus thoroughly fitting it for a succeeding crop of smallgrain. By the use of a two-horse planter, the saving of labor will more than compensate for the extra handwork required by the drill method. By the use of the modern planters and diggers potato growing is made much less expensive than formerly.

LEVEL CULTURE VS. HILLING. By this is meant the slight hilling, easily given with the horse cultivator, as compared with the hoe. The average of last year's yields was practically the same for hilling and ordinary cultivation, but previous tests slightly favor hilling, so far as yield may be considered. Should the level cultivation prove somewhat less productive, it would be the more economical method, since by its adoption the most expensive process of the old method would be omitted.

Much of the cultivation should be accomolished in the preparation of the soil before planting, and after planting just previous to the coming up. A thorough harrowing at this latter period will usually destroy the first erep of weeds and hasten the growth of the plants. The crop will need frequent stirring, the final cultivation being given when the blooms ap-J. C. R. pear.

How Dust Gets In. [Popular Science Monthly.]

When the air around us becomes condensed

-shrinks into a smaller volume-it becomes heavier, puts greater pressure on the surface of the mercury, and makes it ascend in the tube : then the mercury is said to rise. When the air expands-swells into a larger volume-it becomes lighter, the pressure on the mercury is less, the mercury sinks in the tube, and the barometer is said to fall. Therefore, every change of hight of the quicksilver which we observe is a sign and measure of a change in the volume of air around us. Further, this change in volume tells no less upon the air inside our cases and cupboards. When the barometer falls, the air around expands into a larger volume, and the air inside the cupboard also expands and forces itself out at every minute crevice. When the barometer rises again, the air inside the cupboard, as well as outside, condenses and shrinks, and air is forced back into the cupboard to equalize the pressure, and along with the air in goes the dust. The smaller the crevice, the stronger the jet of air, the farther goes the dirt. Witness the dirt-tracks so often seen in imperfectly-framed engravings or photographs. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, whenever you see the barometer rising, that an additional charge of dust is entering your cupboards and

YOU

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> Proof Enough. [New York Week y.]

Outer-Your boat is a fast sailer. Skipper (hired cathoat)—You bet she's fast. That's because her bottom is smooth. She's smooth as a bottle. Jus' check up another sandbag or two, please. Th' wind is freshenin' and I can't leave th' tiller. Goin' ter be a gale, I

Outer-Have you examined the bottom lately? Skipper-Only las' week. I was out with a

party an' we upsot, an' I jus' tell you that there bottom was so smooth not one us of could hold

He Wore Checked Pants.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Look yere!" demanded the City Marshal of Boomopolis, Okla., bursting into a room where several prominent citizens were congregated, 'what's the cause of this rumpus? Whatever

are you doin' with that tourist?' The tourist in question was stretched on his face on the floor with four prominent citizens holding him down, one seated on each corner. "Makin' him useful as well as ornamental," was the reply. "Playin' checkers on his pants. It's your move, Hammerslaw."

Managing a Husband.

[Life.] He-There isn't enough on this breakfast table to feed a canary bird. She-I know it, my dear; but there are several things I want you to order from the market, and I know you'll forget all about it

unless you leave the house hungry.

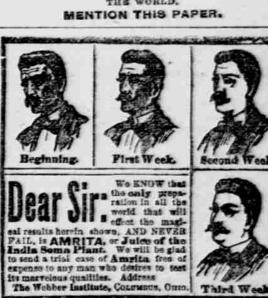
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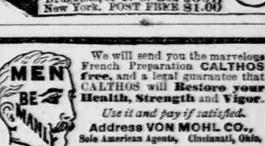
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fail. Address, with stamp. L. C. HOWARD, Marshall, Mich. **Positive Cure** 

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